

Etymology

History

In 2009, Jeffrey Wilson and others made a detailed reassessment of *Jainosaurus septentrionalis* and confirmed its validity. The postcrania, which had been assumed lost, were shown to be largely present in the collection of the Geological Survey of India at Calcutta. They include: dorsal rib fragments (GSI K20/326, K27/425); a caudal vertebra (GSI K20/317), four chevrons (GSI K27/492–494, 496), the left and right scapula (only a cast still extant); a sternal plate (GSI K20/647); a humerus (lacking an inventory number), a radius (GSI K27/490) and an ulna (GSI K27/491). In 1996 Sankar Chatterjee referred a second braincase to the species: ISI R162. Some material from Pakistan also possibly belongs to *Jainosaurus*.

Jainosaurus											
Temporal range: Late Cretaceous, 68 Ma											
PreЄ	Є	OS	D	C	P	T	J	K	PgN		
Scientific classification											
Kingdom:	Animalia										
Phylum:	Chordata										
Clade:	Dinosauria										
Clade:	Saurischia										
Suborder:	†Sauropodomorpha										
Clade:	†Sauropoda										
Clade:	†Titanosauria										
Clade:	†Lithostrotia										
Clade:	†Colossosauria										
Genus:	† <i>Jainosaurus</i> Hunt <i>et al.</i> , 1995										
Type species											
<i>Antarctosaurus septentrionalis</i> von Huene & Matley, 1933											

Wilson e.a. concluded that *Jainosaurus* is a valid taxon, clearly distinguishable from *Isisaurus*. It would have been a fairly derived member of the *Titanosauria*, more closely related to South-American forms like *Pitekunsaurus*, *Muyelensaurus* and *Antarctosaurus* than to *Isisaurus* or *Rapetosaurus*.^[8]

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